STYLES HERE AND ABROAD.

PARHIONABLE DRESS IN PARIS, VIENNA,

What Pashion is Worth to a City and a Peapre-Indears, Visiting, Shating, and Hall Telers-Proper Stockings for Skuters. Whoever is tempted to feel contempt for

fashlon writers, fashion makers, and the subset of fushion in dress, furniture, or decoration, or fushion in general, is invited to look at the pictures supplied by THE SUN'S artist this week, drafted from a fashion journal that is ditered the fashion autocrat in Paris, Lon con Berlin, Vienne, and New York. Its headquarters are in Berlin, and the astute, phiegmade steady-crace Cormen mind has evidentiy utilized the dress ideas of many cities and peoples to popularize what he perceives is the source of wealth to any people that cultivote it for that parpose,

Germans road history, and in all the material

pursuits of life the German mind quickly grasps he points which can be turned to account. tave doubtless read and pondered that saving of Colbert, the creat Premier of France, who succeeded as great or a greater " Masarin, to whom he wrote 200 years ago: "Pashion is to France what the mines of Peru are to Spain." Colbert was then the Secretary of Maustin, and he and Mazarin had just sucand in wresting from Venice, Genoa, and Funders the supremacy in the production of



AT THE BALL. were sold all over Europe at fabulous prices as "points do France." They were no longer the possession of the countries where their manufacture had originated.

Now the German mind essays to wrest from France the supremacy of fashion, not for the in the United States could take precedence of New York in matters that pertain to dress and fashion, that city would bring to horself many millions of dollars in trade and manufactures, and deprive New York of one of her chief sources of revenue. So, on with the dance, the opers, the play, the 5 o'clock tes, the hunt, the reception, the dinner party, the big and little pails and dancing teas of this great metropolis.

reception, the dinner party, the big and little bails and dancing teas of this great metropolis. The gayer New York is, the more fashionable, the more artistic, the more will her citizens and denizens prosper: the more will her productions and importations be in demand all over the world. The day is not far distant when she will be the fashion umpire of the world. A metty fancy in ball dresses for débutantes is to leave the arms bare, or bare to a point above the cibow, while the neck and shoulders are covered with a lace or tuile guimpe. This has only lately been introduced, and is a style that originated in Berlin and was quickly adopted in Vienna. Thence it travelled to Paris, where it has been greatly improved upon. Our artist has as faithfully portrayed the effect of such an inside kerrelief as is possible. But its modest yet transparent effect can only be imagined. The tuile chosen for these guimpes is pale rose or fiesh colored. The ribbon or collarette that binds it at the throat is the color of the dress or its accessories, or it is of silver, gold, or jewel-embroidered ribbon. The first or topmost dress worn by the débutante nearest the chaperon of the party is of blue faille. It is braided with gold in bands around the bottom of the skirt, and in a rich plastron design on the bodice in front. The chaperone's trained gown is of rose-colored neau de sole striped with silver and trimmed with lace and more ribbon. Young girls never wear trains abroad, and foreign chaperones always do at a ball or dance.

abroad, and foreign chaperones always do at a ball or dance.

The youngest girl in the picture is robed in filmy white organdy. It is trimmed with Valenciennes haces, and the dash of color requisite in such a tellet when worn, as this is, by a brunette, its given by a sash bouquet of Maréchal Nell roses, ambernecklet and wristlets, and a gold-colored gold shot ribbon that confines het tresses in the mape of the neck. Corni pink is the color of the sthird debutante's dress. The pink illusion guimpe over her fair neck and bosom is attached to a rich but delicately figured nices of white Malines edging. The laces and roses of her toilet are all white. None of these young girls wears jewels. Debutantes abroad dress with extreme simplicity, and jewels are reserved for chaperones. Seed pearls, small turquoises, and very small diamonds are the only jewels that very young girls wear abroad, and these last must be set singly, not in clusters. Their bracelets and neeklets are of fliagree silver or light Roman gold, or of semi-precious stones, coral, or amber. When such evening dresses are duplicated, either in Paris or Now York, for American girls, much more trimming, embroidery, flowers, ribbon, and mock level or annual or and the property of the property of the process of the property of the property of the process of the property of the property of the process of the property of the property of the property of the process of the property of the property of the property of the process of the property cared, either in Paris or New York, for American girls, much more trimming, embroidery, flowers, ribbon, and mock jewel ornaments are added; but the best people here, as abroad, dress their young daughters with extreme simplicity. For the chaperone and the young married belle there cannot be too much decoration, too muny jewels, feathers, flowers, laces, ribbons, and all these for the American must be the finest and costliest that can be found.

The early morning toilet of the woman of dashion, either here or abroad, is as conscientiously thought out as her evening dress. In the next picture is the chaperone of the evening before, in the robe de chambre in which she takes her noonday breakfast, while run-



THE MORNING CALL.

sing her eye over the morning journal, which gives an account of the ball she attended with her youthful charges. This gown is a study in legyptian red cashmere and surah sik of the same shade. The bands of broché on the cashmere are in mingried subdued tones of yellow, blue, white, red, and black. Oriental in design and mingling of color. Madame wears a pretty she and ribbon morning can. The bows on her silveers and the one on her cap are of moiré ribbon matching the ground color of her robe. Her visitor, an intimate friend, no other would be admitted at this hour, is dressed in an indoor frock of Gobelin blue wool, long drancries, over a skirt of moiré of the same ofter. Her seal-brown plush mantle, trimmed with agranges of jet and lynx fur bands, has been basilly put on to make this morning call. The bonnet matches the wrap, not the dress.

The lee pond and snow field require such dressing as is represented in our third picture. A wide latitude is permitted in the materials of the gowns in which one take their constitutionals on such mornings, whether on the fea or walking. Fur there must be an abundance of, and in chamola and quitted down underwear, in addition to the knitted silk and wool hoslery, no stint. The fower the drangerles for the skating chrateries of what is wern we are obliged to say that boas are the favorite fur with skating girls. Sometimes the boa is passed twice around the neck and fastened at the walst line with a strong handsome brooch pin of Scotch sones or of oxidized silver, set with roccoo semi-precious jewels. But even then it is apt to get loose in the excitement of the exercise.

and the result is not good cities from an methetic point of view or for comfort.

The fleecy woollen stuffs worn by little children in snowy weather, or on the fee pond, are admirable, not only for their garments, but for



ON THE PULL

the jackets of young ladies and school girls. A strip of fur in the throat, at the wrists, and around the hat or cap, is a pretty and comfortable addition to such garments. Bright, full, deep red of the shade known as Lucher is the lavorice color for the skatting road, but the dark blues, royal purples, llussian greens and grays, are also seen there, and a dash of red or yellow in such costumes, given in the feather or a bow of ribbon, brightens them wondrously well. The stockings of a skatter when not the color of her freek should be red.

One of the most effective ball fabries is of net, white, cream, and tinted, worked in allover designs in copper, gold, and silver threads, with tinted pearl bonds, or gold beads, at intervals or in groups, or clustered stripes. These nets, made up over thread or white fallie, make very effective and becoming dancing frocks.

Some of the lovellest dinner gowns are made of soft gray cashmere over pinkish gray or grayish blue molif for skirts, the same molif forming the decorative parts of the V-shaped or half-high bodies and half-long sleeves, Lace ruffles are added at the elbow and in the neck.

A lovely ball gown is made of rose-colored tulle, dotted with rose-colored stars over a rose-colored slip.

Cordelieres or cord gimp girdles added to

fulle, dotted with rose-colored stars over a rescolored slip.

Cordelleres or cord gimp girdles added to the bottom of a pointed bodice give a polonaise effect to the skirt draperies.

The lotest fad in card menus is to have them of changes anglesad in a roll of flussia leather.

The latest fad in eard menus is to have them of chamols, enclosed in a roll of Russia leather. The chamois leaf is beautifully desorated and the menu engrossed in metal paints, while a gold cord and tassels fasten the kussia leather cover. The name of the guest is written in silver, gold, or copper letters on the back of the leather rolls, which are in shaded tones of different colors for each guest.

Moiré velvet is used for the most elegant ten gowns and matinées.
The improved jersoy is a favorite style of waist to be worn with a variety of skirts.

Every week, and almost every day in the week, some new and stylish int or bonnet is added to the already bewildering variety of hendgear for women.

Bables should always be dressed in white until they can walk. Babies should always be dressed in white until they can walk.

When a buby is no longer dressed in white it receives freeks of the brightest and softest wools. Pinks and red are the colors for boy babies, blues and cream for girls.

Kitted skirts are the most fashionable for small girls as well as boys.

Plain and pleated, gathered and shirred capes are all worn by little people.

The Scotch cap is much worn by both girls and lovs.

The Scotch cap is much worn by both girls and boys.

Broad soft sashes of Surah and foulard are gracefully folded around the hip yokes of the frocks of girls of ten and twelve.

Yellow leather ankle-strapped shoes are worn by bables, but some of their shoes are black, others blue, pink, and white.

White, pink, and blue kid shoes are relegated to bables of only a few weeks or a month or two months old.

Gray and red is a favorite combination in children's garments.

Parisian long cloaks are very coquettish affairs, having fantastic oversleeves, and with the fronts fastened back en revers to show the rich plush or satin linings.

Vienne fashions favor the use of curled cock's feathers.

rich plush or satin linings.

Vienna fashlons favor the use of curled cock's feathers.

The Season for February thus describes a morning robe lately made in Paris for the Queen regent of Spain: "The skirt and Spanish jacket are of Sevres blue velvet, embroidered with gold and sliver. The jacket opens in front over a white slik kerchief, and the demiliong sleeves are slashed to the shoulder, showing a finely pleated white slik undersleeve."

A novelty in black slik stockings is a pyramid of colored butterfiles worked on the instep, the largest butterfiles worked on the top, which is, of course, several inches above the ankle line.

Some of the prettiest new ball tissues are woven in alternate lace and ribbon stripes.

After all, those gauze and crape tissues that are embellished with motifs in gold and sliver thread and shaded chenille, with glass and metallic beads glittering through all the designs, make the most beautiful ball dresses that have been seen for years.

Bronze velvet of the dark, ruddy hue is much used for dressy street bonnets.

BISHOP COXE ON THE POPE.

He Thinks the President Wisely Selected his

Present to Lee XIII. BUPPALO, Jan. 8 .- Bishop Coxe of this Protestant Episcopal diocese preached a ser-mon to-night in St. John's Church, in which he made some strong criticisms on the Romish Church, and referred to President Cleveland's

recent gift to the Pope. Bishop Coxe said: Here let me make a grateful reference to the recent impressive and graceful act of our worthy President. The venerable Leo XIII. celebrates his jubilee, and Protestants vie with his own religious followers at this season of peace and good will in showing him a cordia disposition to rejoice. Among the estentations gifts which are showered upon this truly respectable Pontiff our own Chief Magistrate with republican simplicity, comes forward and seems to say, with St. Peter, 'Silver and gold seems to say, with St. Peter, 'Sliver and gold have I none, but such as I have I give thee.' I wish these words had been set in gold letters on the case of purple in which was enshrined his present of the Constitution of the United States, beautifully engrossed and authenticated by 60,000,000 freemen. The gift is worth all the gewgaws and trinkets with which petry princes, royal idiots, and cunning politicians have encumbered the lobbies of the Vatican. Gifts every one of which, like others of the lobbysts, mean business.' It would be indelicate in any one to suggest that our Chlef Magistrate meant anything of the kind."

Bishoo Coxe said that if King itumbert were called in, as a Daniel come to judgment, he would address the Pope substantially thus:

"Venerable Father, here is an instrument which settles all dispute between Italy and the Vatican. Let Italy be appeased, and your sanctity satisfied. In the spirit of the American Constitution recognize me as the lawfut king of Italy, and I promise to take care of politics, and leave theology to you. The gift is a political epigram. You have followers in America who must respect this Constitution. It guarantees equal rights and privileges, and nothing more. The script is to prevent loreign medding with their polities on any protext. Your people in America must resent even your interference with their social and sivil affairs. In a word, Holy Father, this American Constitution is downright Gallicanism. It means you must make your people of America as free from the court of Rome as your predecessors perpitted the French to be when the good Ring Louis dictated to your predecessors the Pragmatic Sanction, and established the Gallican liberties."

Bishop Coxe continued that the appearance of this document in later was a size for the first document in later was a size for the first document in later was a size for the first document. have I none, but such as I have I give thee.' I

matic Sanction, and established the Gallican liberties.

Bishop Coxe continued that the appearance of this document in Italy was a significant event, and was as much as to say that the Sylishus should be suspended for America, or Americans would find a way to protect themselves.

A Chemist Drugged.

A well-dressed man was found dazed at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker street at 4 cornor of Broadway and Bleecker street at 4
o'clock yesterday morning. He had been
drugged and robbed in a saloon in Bleecker
street, and gave his name as Charles Olmstead.
He is a chemist in a drug store at Tenth avenue and Twentieth street. On Saturday night
be drank with a man with whom he was slightly
sequalisted, and was robbed of \$15. He thinks
he was drugged.

"George, dear." she said with a blush, "do you know that Mr. Sampson asked me last night to be "Well, I like his impudence. The idea of proposing to an emgaged young lady. What this you say 10 him to "I said him that I was very sorry indeed, but he was too late."

Royal Baking Powder, Absolutely Pure.

Supreme.
Allocat's Porous Planters reign
Supreme for curing sche and pain.
As doctors one and all maintain.—44s.

BASE BALL AND POLO.

ALBANY LIKELY TO BE THE EIGHTH ASSOCIATION CITY.

The Backers of a New Club in that City Making a Strong Effort to Succeed the Indians-The Latest News About Pole. A despatch to yesterday's Sporting Times verifies the story published in THE SUN several days ago, to the effect that there is more than a bare possibility that Albany may be the eighth city in the American Association cir-

cuit. The despatch says:
"Unless something unforeseen should happen within the next week or two this city will be represented in the American Association, and the eighth club problem will be solved. "It was not generally known, but it is never-

theless a fact, that agents of the American Association have been looking over the ground for some time past, and their reports, it is said, are of the most favorable character.
"It was intended at first to make application

to the Control League for admission, but when an opportunity presented itself to get recognined by a larger organization, like a good marksman our base ball projector aimed higher and sought faster company. The applica-tion did not go begging. It was responded to at once, and arrangements were immediately made to see what inducements this city offered. "It was shown that there is a ground here in a convenient locality, several prominent men

who are willing to put up their cash, and, above all, a large population of sport-loving people to draw from. Should Albany take the place of the Indians, a fair team will be needed in order to draw large crowds. This can easily be done if Charley Byrne, in the goodness of his heart, with true Christian generosity, for which he is noted, only makes some concessions and throws in a few of the Brooklyns with the Metropoli-

tans."
The fact that a team was wanted in Albany vas quite apparent when an offer was made to Manager Mutrie some time ago to furnish alianager Mutrie some time ago to lurnisa grounds and fit them up for him if he would put a team there. It was at first intended that Albany should be represented in one of the smaller leagues. It is doubtful if Albany would pay as a fifty-esni city, but with a twenty-five-cent tariff it would be as good as any in the Association. All that is needed is players to make a good team.

Secretary Wikoff of the American Associa-

and releases: contracts for 1888.

Baltimore—Wm. A Purcell.
Cincinnati—Frank J. Fennelly.
Louisville—Wm. Wolf, Lave Cross.
Roston—Wm. Sowiers, J. Horning.
Philastelphia—J. A. Tyng.
Philastelphia—J. A. Tyng.
Philastelphia—J. A. Haul, John F. Coleman.
Detroit—St. Thompson.
Detroit—St. Thompson.
Dunoque—H. J. Genativin, F. Bishop, Wm. Schneider,
Gus. Lear. Ed. Keas. J. H. Sharp.
Decatur—J. Harrington. A. M. Connolly, C. N. Smith,
J. L. Dusbane, O. T. Brenton, N. D. Hurley, manager.
Davebport—Charles Reising.
Bloomington—Al Tebean, Art. Twineham, J. Remagle,
J. C. Shores, J. Griffith, S. Wakl, John Farrell,
Birmingham.—R. E. Burks, C. E. Duffee, W. H. Goldsby,
A. L. Gibson, T. Sulesvan, W. L. Leach, C. A Nepark, H.
Bittman, W. F. Balley, T. Lynch, H. Dooma, J. B. Cabill,
J. Cantillon. J. Cantillon.—Geo. E. Knowlton. J. E. Powell, J. E. Rohll.
Charjeston—Geo. E. Knowlton. J. E. Powell, J. E. Brown, E. C. Glenn, R. G. Childa, R. Williams, F. F. Nicholas, F. O. Carl, E. Peak, James Behan, G. H. Strief, C. Bohn, Alex, Voss.
Memphis—D. W. Force, Wm. Andrews, H. Vaughan, R. J. D. Phelan, J. Cline, J. Ewing, D. McKeogh, J. Peetz, J. Grotty, J. McAleer, Geo. McKeogh, Wm. Smith. New Orleans—Wm. Widner, Wm. B. Faller, G. McVey, M. Heffron, P. Weber, W. Gelss, A. Powell, G. H. Moolla, W. Keinzie, P. Werden, John L. Sneed, George W. Bradley, A. J. Dunn.

ERLEASAN.

Hy Louisville, J. H. Neal; by Charleston, James Bee-han by St. Paul, Wm. Sowders; by Philadelphia, A. J. Maul. ERLEASED.

F. G. Malone will manage the new Allentown Club.
The Washington Club will make a spring trip to Texas.
Sam Crane has been engaged to manage the Scranton
team. It is probable that there will be no Southern League next season.

next season.

Arthur Williams, the catcher of the Cuban Giants, is suffering from paralysis. Among the Pole Men.

There have been several important changes in the Metropolitan Polo League during the past week. Among them is the consolidation of the Brooklyn and Jersey City teams, which of the Brooklyn and Jersey City teams, which has been of much benefit to the Jerseymen. Next comes the transfer of the Newburgh Club to Sing Sing. Close on the top of this comes the report that the Newark Club do not find things quite as rosy as they would wish. In case another club should drop out of the League, it would be a benefit instead of an injury to the League, for the simple reason that the League would then be left with four strong clubs.

clubs.
These changes do not interfere with the New Yorks winning, and night after night they have added victory after victory, until they now stand with lifteen victories and no defeats to their credit. Next to the home club comes the Poughkeensie team, with its ten victories. The Jersey City team, with its new men, will make things lively for the other teams, and it would not be surprising to see them pushing the New Yorks in the near future. The record now stands:

CLUM	Brooklyn	Jersey City	Newark	Newburgh	New Fork	Poughkeeguie	Fon.
Brooklyn Jersey City Newark Newburgh New York Poughkeepsie	0 1 1 3 1	3 0 2 4 2	** :- :-	1 1 3 6	0; 0000	0 0 1 0 3	8 5 3 4 15 10
Lost	6	11	13	111	0	4	

POLO NOTES. The Newburgh team includes four brothers. The l'oughkeepsies play a good pass game, but they are rather slow at it. Exhibition games with one or two of the fine New Eng-and polo clubs are talked of. land polo clubs are talked of.

The Jersey City Club will play three games at home this week. The game with the New York Club on Thursday night will be looked forward to with much interest. The games for next week are: On Monday—Newark at Jersey City, New York at Poughkeepsie. On Tuesday—Poughkeepsie at Jersey City, Pow York at Sing Sing. On Wednesday—New York at Jersey City, Toughkeepsie on Thursday—New York at Jersey City, Toughkeepsie at Sing Sing. On Friday—New Work at Jersey City, Toughkeepsie on Thursday—New York at Jersey City, Toughkeepsie on On Saturday—Jersey City at Poughkeepsie on Newark.

A Ball Player's Lost Locket.

George Gore, the well-known ball player, has George Gore, the well-known ball player, has lost a locket which he prized highly. He went to a private ball in Harlem on last Thursday night, and on his way down town passed the Metropolitan Opera House as the attendants of the Charity ball were going home. He did not observe the absence of the looket until the next morning, when Carl Kankin of Dockstader's asked where it was, as the two were chaiting in Engel's. The looket was a present from the Kika' Cub, to which Gore belongs. One ride bears his name and an elk's head, and the other the initial letter "G," in diamonds and rubies.

Don't Lock Up the Children when you Go to Church.
To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: This para-

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: This paragraph is from a Cieveland paper:

FORT PLYSARY, West Va. Dec. 13.—On Sunday Henry
Fawcett and his wife, hiving five miles south of here,
went to church leaving their three children, the older
being but live years old, locked up at home. When the
parents returned to the house it was in ashen, and the
children all burned to death. This is the third case of
this kind in this section within a year.

Similar accidents are happening frequently in different parts of the country, and anything that would tend
to prevent them or lessen the changes of their occurring ent parts of the country, and anything that would tend to prevent them or lessen the chances of their occurring ought to interest all who have any feeling common to human nature. It seems to me that a partial if not a complete, remedy lies in the hunds of the church authorities. Let it be understood among the churchocers of all creeds or coint that the locking up of calidran at home in order that the parents may attend church is against the church rules and contrary to religion. Any vigilance in such a direction, it seems to me, ought to have some good effect.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.

Reform in the Seventh Assembly District. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is of course, no truth in the statement that the ticket headed by the Hon. Edward Cooper was defeated at hended by the 15th. Edward Cooper was defeated at Friday night's County Democracy primaries in the five-with Assembly district.

15th it is a list: that the three gentlemen who in his absence, undertook charge of the election, violated ignorantly and variessly, no doubt the plain provisions of the Frimary law. Their error will have to be rectified at headquarters, and with law the good effect of assuring a change of licutenants in the Seventh, of which there is imperative need.

New York, Jah. 7.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, who is one of the trio of prominent Republican politicians who used to be called the Tiree forces Sunday school or give up the superstead of the sunday school of the superstead of the Sunday school because the Rev. W. D. Gullek has severed his councetion with the church, but Mr. Dutcher asserts that had Mr. Gullek remained he would have resigned. Several of the boarders in Mrs. J. G. Patterson's house at 18th Henry street did not get to church yesterday, because their oest clothes had been stolen. The thief was a medium sized, sitm, dark complexioned, and distinguished-booking man of 38t was introduced a room on Friday bight and entertained the boarders with his brilliant conversation at the supportable. He did not appear for breakfast on Saturday morning and his room was vacant. There were missing an overcoat, a lady's plush clock, a blue disgonal coat and walatcoat, a pair of gariers, a gold chain and looket, a diamond stud, a sight shirt, and a dark blue business suit.

PNEUMATIC ENGINEERING.

It is Not Boing as Much as it Might if the Cost Bidn't Matter,

The exploits of Lieut. Zalinski with his pneumatic gun are very suggestive of the pos-sibilities of compressed air as a mechanical motor. A force that can throw a fifty-pound cartridge a distance of nearly two miles through the open air seems capable of work-ing almost a revolution in some departments of engineering science. On hearing of such an achievement one is inclined to let his imagination loose, and conceive a pneumatic tube many hundred miles long, through which mails, large packages, and even men themselves, if they choose to ride, may be hurled with cannon ball velocity from station to station. If a weight of fifty pounds can be forced a distance of two miles sustained only by its own momentum, why could it not be sent a distance of fifteen or twenty down a slightly inclined plane, where its weight could be made also a factor in the propelling force? And at the limit of the first section, why could it not be lifted promptly, if necessary, to the summit of a second similar section, and again despatched like a thunderbolt on its course? From New York to San Francisco by such a line the time might be reduced, theoretically at least, to only a few hours, But when one comes to investigate the sub-

ject of compressed air as a motor force, among experts he finds a noticeable absence of enthusiasm. An electrical engineeer, when by a rare chance he can be found at leisure, will talk an unscientific interviewer distracted in about twenty minutes; but a pneumatic engineer will himself look distracted at the first suggestion that air might be made largely available in the service of trade and transportation. He will meet the proposition only with objections. Compressed air generates too much moisture. Pneumatic tubes would have to be buried underground, below the level of the frost line, to overcome the expansion and contraction of the metal. The necessity for curves throws an almost insuperable obstacle in the way of utilizing compressed air for any thing but the lightest service. And, finally, the cost of operating pneumatic mechanism rises

in the way of utilizing compressed air for anything but the lightest service. And, finally, the cost of operating pneumatic mechanism rises out of all proportion to the increase in the size of the tube, and renders it impossible to make it commercially successful when applied to heavy work.

These are the objections which an enthusiast is obliged to meet when he leels inclined to mount his imagination, and go curveting across the continent. They pull him directly back, and compet him to examine the systems already in use for the pneumatic despatch of small parcels in some of the large cities in this country, and in London. Paris, Manchester. Birmingham, and other English and French cities. In New York the system, as yet, is comparatively in its infancy. There is but one tube laid underground along the streets of this city, and this is a trifle less than three miles in length. It extends from the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company to the Twenty-third street office, and is used only for the lightest service. As operated, it is not preëminently successful. It takes seven minutes to send a parcel from one office to the other, nearly half the time that would be censumed were it sent by a District messenger over the elevated railroad. It should be said, however, that parcels have been sont in about two minutes through this tube, a rate of transmission one-flurd faster than the speed of the fatest express trains. London has about thirteen or fourteen miles of underground tubes connecting its Post Office system: but of this mileage only one short tube, a mile or so in length, was designed for heavy work. Through this large tube as many as nine tons of matter have been sent at once; but the time consumed in the transit is not stated. The tube was called experimental in the beginning, and, as it was constructed about twenty years ago and has not since been extended, the inference is not strongly in favor of its success. The system of pneumatic tubes, however, has become sufficiently popular in England to

York will not admit that it pays cost.

The chief effort in this city at present seems to look to the supply of pneumatic tube facilities to large buildings, where there is a necessity for frequent intercommunication between widely separated rooms. Of this character are the Western Union, the Equitable, and the Standard Oil buildings, and the great retail dry goods houses. As good an illustration of the method of operating the mechanism may be seen at the towering building of the Standard Oil Company, on lower Broadway, as we shall find. Go down into the sub-cellar of this building, a space which seems to be somewhere near the centre of the earth, lower than the lowest coal oil deposits in Pennsylvania, and you find yourself in the engine room. There you will see a small engine of eight-house power engaged in turning at a wonderful rate of speed two fans enclosed in cylinders about one foot in diameter and three feet long. Connected with these cylinders are two large pipes, say nine inches in diameter, leading up through the floor above, and terminating in an intricate system of smaller pipes that extend to all parts of the building. But here it will be necessary to explain a peculiarity of the system in use by the Standard Oil Company not everywhere to be observed. One of these fans in the sub-cellar is driving air into the large pipe with the force of a mild

One of these fans in the sub-cellar is driving air into the large pipe with the force of a mild tornado, and thence into the smaller pipes with which the large pipe is connected, while the other fan is drawing air downward through its connecting pipes with considerable, if not with equal force, and discharging it out into the subterranean room. This double action creates a pneumatic system which is described by the combined terms pressure and suction, and the smaller pipes are conducted through the building in pairs, one receiving its air from the pressure fan and serving to carry packages upward, while the other conveys a counter current downward, and serves for return packages. In practice, however, it is to be presumed that either pipe may be regarded as a return pipe. This is the standard Oil system in general terms, and it represents the more highly perfected system in use in New York, since it utilizes the resources of two systems in one.

It will be seen by the description that the receptacles for parcels when despatched are merely wafted by a strong current of air, and not launched by the force of compressed air as in the case of the missile sent from the dynamic gun. But so far as it goes the system works well. Its advantages for the distribution of business forms and napers and small parcels are very great; and in a steam-heated building, during the season when the rooms must be warmed, the cost of operating the mechanism is absolutely nothing, except for attendance. The steam which drives the engine serves also to fill the elsam-heating pipes after it is discharged from its more active work, and the service adds very little to the cost for power during even the summer season in a building that must be served by elevators. Added to this, paeumatic operations are carried on with despatch and certainty, and the mechanism is absolutely nothing, except for a tendance. The steam which drives the engine of paeumatic gun. Place one hundred loaded cannons of the longest important of paeumatic gun. The imited

The three small squares at the summits of the grade in the above profile represent compressed air stations. Visitors to Coney Island who have taken their chances on one of the gravity railroads operated there during the summer season, and wondered how it was possible for the inventor to come so near perpetual motion without having realized the complete dream, will think they see the outlines of an old acquaintance in the diagram. And that

is just what they do see. But the grades in the picture are exaggerated greatly beyond the necessities of a pneumatic tube to give force to the illustration. A descent of two or three feet to the mile would probably be found sufficient when the car could be launched by a charge of compressed air from each station. The principle observed, however, is the principle observed, however, is the principle of the gravity railroad. It will be seen in the plan that, as the first fifteen miles of the line between each station form an incline plane, momentum alone will serve to keep the car in motion at an accelerated speed even after the impulse of compressed air is exhausted, while the upward grade over the last five miles will cause the vehicle to slide quietly up to the point where it is to receive a fresh impulse. But the scheme would not be ruined were momentum alone found insufficient to bring the car to the summit of the grade. No more than a minute or two need be lost in using an elevator, and then the car could be launched again without delay. But those who have watched the operations of a gravity railroad will not doubt that a little compressed air, cooperating with gravitation, will send the car every time to the summit, and even force it to become automatically its own engineer for letting loose a new charge of the invisible motor. It is clearly possible to inaugurate a pneumatic express of wonderful celerity throughout the Union, and to carry packages, and even passengers, from New York to San Francisco almost between sun and sun.

But here comes the question of cost and profits. The cost of laving the tubes, which would necessarily be double, of keeping the tanks at the stations full of compressed air, and of operating the elevators, were such devices found necessarily be double, of keeping the tanks at the stations full of compressed air, and of operating the elevators, were such devices found necessary, would amount to something: but precisely what would be that also, to estimate the amount of traffic that

GIRLS AND THE READING STRIKE.

The Novel Plan They Adopted to Strengthen the Cause of Their Striking Sweethearts.

"One important strike up in the Reading coal region I haven't seen anything in the papers about," said Samuel Royer of Ashland, Pa. "and that was the strike of the hotel kitchen and dining room girls of Ashland. The new men that the Reading Railroad Company are sending in there to take the places of the striking employees at first went to the dif-ferent hotels to board. There wasn't a girl working at any of the public houses who did not have a sweetheart among the strikers, and they held a meeting and resolved that they would not cook nor wait on any of the men who came in to take the places of the striking sweethearts. The landlords were notified of close their hotels against the 'scabs' or get they could refuse to accommodate the men, and every hotel girl in the place quit work. It was impossible for the landlords to get other help, and the result was that the hotel keepers gave in after one day of the novel strike, and gave the new men notice that they must seek quarters elsewhere. The girls then resumed work. With the hotels and boarding houses closed against them, the new men were compelled to sleep in barns, outhouses, old cars, depots, and wherever they could find any kind of shelter. One car in the Ashland yard, the other night, contained eighty railroad hands, who had squeezed in to get a night's sleep. Old passenger coaches at various places along the line have been fitted up with planks for bunks, in which the nen are now sleepling without bedding of any kind. To possess one of these bunks is deemed a great plece of good luck. Cooks lawe been employed by the company, and the men are fed in these cars. The law as to hotels and the public being violated by the hotel keepers in their refusal to feed and lodge the boycotted applicants for accommodations, the company's agents informed the innified that unless they accommodated the men they would be prosecuted. This was followed by the hotel keepers sending notice to the company that they would receive the new men thereafter. This ied scores of hungry and sleepy individuals to forsake their hard plank bunks in the old cars, and their coarse fare of the company's providing, and hasten to find warm beds and solid meals at the hotels and boarding houses. Their joy was short, for a schedule of prices was presented to each man that knecked him out. The price of board and lodging was lixed at \$4 a day. Meals alone were fixed at \$1 for breakfast, \$1.50 for dinner, and \$1 for supper: lodging being also \$1.50 per night. Such prices were a little more than the new railroad employees could stand, and they were forced back to their hard bunks and army rations again. This bold stroke on the part of the hotel men was suggested by a bright diming-room sire at th they could refuse to accommodate the men and every hotel girl in the place quit

List of Referens. The following referees were appointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week:

SUPREME COURT.

my wante ministra.	- 1
Cates. Referees.	- 10
Burrows agt. Davis Geo. B. Newell.	- 1
Burrows agt. Davis	- 1
eather M. Nat'l Bank agt. Grove	- 1
steen. C. W. Francis.	- 10
agle Fire Ins. Co. agt. Chitten-	- 12
den John II. Judge. urry agt. Denenfrille James F. Higgins.	- 11
urry agt. Denentrille	- 15
te Mahon agt. Davis Thos. D. Husted.	-1
heian agt. Duffy Geo. F. Langbein.	-10
ames agt Pfluger Douglas Campbell.	- 1
resbyterian Hospital agt. Pflu	- 13
ger Donglas Campbell. Frank agt. Murray Samuel B. Hamburger. lowen agt. Reitz Adolph L. Sanger.	- 10
rank agt. Murray	
datter of Powns	-10
Ladin agt Bedlow Deborden Wilmot	- 13
alentine agt. Foote John Whalen.	-10
tewart agt. Stewart. E. J. Freedman.	- 15
titter art Hitter 1. () Langhein	-10
titter agi. Ritter	-1
chwartz agt. Schwartz Herman Stiefel.	
fully agt. Scott Fred W. Diehl.	
honix agt. Crane Henry E. Howland	
hontx agt Bore Henry E. Howland.	- 1
inyder agt. Snyder	- 1
forrison agt. Spingarn Wm. J. Campbell.	- 10
arden agt. Carlen Denis A. Spellissey. Spies agt. Spies John F. McIntyre.	-
pies agt. Spies	- 1
ohen agt. Cohen	
nozzo agt. Snozzo	н
eets agt. Throckmorton	-
Commissioners	-
Geo. B. Newell and	-
fatter of Sutton Geo. B. Newell and	- 1
By Judge Beach.	ш
Vood agt. Simonson Geo. B. Newell.	113
SUPERIOR COURT.	- 1
Py Judge Dugro.	- 1
	- 13
elashauer agt Thompson Henry Bishoff, Jr.	- 13
Dixon agt. Cunard S. S. Co Evan P. George, Jr.	- 10
CORNON PLEAS.	- 10
Ry Judge Daty.	
	-1
Sunnell agt. Crandell	-
overt agt. Rike	1

Finch art. Clark R. M. Henry A Nice Arrangement.

You are poor, are you not, young man?" "Yes. rir."
"And if you marry my daughter you will take her

from a home of luxury and spiendor to an humble sphere of life, where she may be very unhappy.

"I have thought of that, st." responded the young man with deep emotion. "and it occurred to me that if the could live with you until should be able to carve out fame and fortune worthy of the beaufiful gird whom I adore." A Frugal Meal.

Tramp-Will you please give me a little

money to get something to eat with ma'ain?
Old Lady.—Yes, there is a penny for you.
Tramp—Thanks ma'am, and as I am a stranger in this part of the city, will you kindly direct me to Deimonico's, piezes? HOURS OF LEISURE.

Old Guard ball, Metropolitan Opera House, Jan. 17. Ladies' reception, Ohio Society, Thursday evening, Recepting 1, D. K. Association, Teutonia Hall, Wednes-iny evening. day evening.

Ball of the Owl Club, Wendel's Assembly Rooms, Wednesday evening.

Dinner of the Holland Society, Hotel Brunswick, temorrow evening.

Y. M. H. A. L. S. entertainment to night, Victoria Hali, 641 Lexington avenue.

Chickering Hali, Wednesday evening, George Becker on "Sir Walter Raleigh." Reception of the Westminster Hotel Club, Tentonia Assembly Rooms, Jan. 13.

Assembly Rooms, Jan. 13.

Heception of St. Joseph's Lycenm, Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Wednesday evening.

Hall of the Amorican Express Company Employees' Association, Lyric Hall, Jan. 13.

Public installation and ball, Farragut Post, 75, G. A. R., Wendel's Assembly Rooms, to night.

Hall of the Lycenm Literary and Social Society, Jan. 12, Arlington Hall, 16 St. Mark's piece. Mask ball of the Cercle Française de l'Harmonie, Metropolitan Opera House, Monday, Feb. 27. Prof. Scott Rue's journeys in foreign lands, Associa-tion Hall, Wednesday evening, "America." Entertainment and ball of the Growlers' Club, Lexing-ton Avenue Opera House, on Thursday evening. County Democracy celebration of the anniversary of the Unitie of New Orleans to night, Cooper Union.

the battle of New Origans to hight, Cooper Union.

American Footraphical Society, Chickerina Hall, tomorrow evening, annual address of the Hon, tharles P.
Italy, President, on "Recent Geographical Work of the
World."

Dramatic and musical entertainment in sid of the
Columbia University crew by the Columbia Dramatic
Chib on Friday evening, Jan 13, in the concert hall of
the Metropolitan Opera House. It will be repeated in
the same place on Saturday afternoon and evening.

Beware of a slight irritation of the throat. Brummell's Gough Drops give" mmediate relief.—Adv.

MORE LIVELY OLD PEOPLE. Louisiana has Some who have had Long and Interesting Lives,

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8 .- The Crescent City boasts of many persons between 80 and 100 years old. The Louisiana creoles are longlived. They grow old well; and there are no more charming people than those ancient creole dames, who can tell you of the great days of vore when French was the general language, and French manners and all the aristocratic influence of the old French families prevailed. The past few months have been sac ones for the nonagenarians and centenarians. city, Mrs. Smith, aged 102, the granddaughter of Lord Sterling of the Revolution, died, Among the others who died were Gen. Lewis, aged 90, who had served nobly at the battle of New Orleans, during the Mexican war, and in the Confederate service as a General during the late unpleasantness, and who had been Sheriff, Mayor, and had held nearly every office In New Orleans during its early days. There are many survivors of the Old Guard, however, and few cities can boast of more old citizens. Some of these people can remember every in-cident in the history of New Orleans since the beginning of the century. The creoles seldom move from their birthplaces, and there are many who have lived in the same house in this city for seventy and eighty years. One of the most vigorous and energetic old gentlemen in New Orleans is old Commodore

william Wallace Hunter, a fine specimen of the old-time Southern gentleman. Although \$5 years of age he is as vigorous as most men at fifty. He is a daily visitor to the clubs, passes much of his time on the street, is companionable in his habits, and always the centre of a bost of friends who delight to hear the marvellous stories of his varied nautical career. His father, at the beginning of the century, was a resident of Philadelphia, an eminent scientist and geologist, and was sent by President Jefferson to Louisiana to investigate and roport upon the resources of that newly purchased territory. He came to New Orleans the year after the purchase, a baby 1-year-old. He ran away from home in 1814, just about the time that Jackson was fighting the battle of New Orleans, and shipped before the mast. While at sea young Hunter visited almost every part of the world, and was long in the China trade, When 18 years of age his father secured for him the place of midshieman in the United States navy. The young middy soon won high rank. During the Mexican war Lieut, Hunter established a navy yard on the Mississippi at Memphis, soo that in case of a foreign war, which was then possible, the United Mates could construct a navy without molestation. At this yard was built the first iron man-of-war, the Alieghany. She visited most of the countries of Europe, where she attracted much attention and admiration. The Alieghany still floats, although over 40 years of age, but degraded to-day to the position of store ship in China. Commandant Hunter held a high position in the United States Navy, in the Department of Construction, when the war broke out: but, as an ardent Southerner, he joined the Confederates. This cost him his fortune. He served in the Confederate navy, commanding at Savannah and other points, and capturing several Federal vessels. The war over he went to New Orleans, was appointed Harbor Master, and, although over 80 years of age, made a most energetic and efficient officer. Through politics he lost his place. William Wallace Hunter, a fine specimen of the old-time Southern gentleman. Although

United States Navy, for hejranked just below Farragut when his State patriotism caused bim to resign.

The Labatut family is undoubtedly the oldest in New Orleans. There are four brothers, whose ages run 95, 82, 81, and "the baby," 75. The father was married here in 1775 and the boys were born in New Orleans. Dr. Isadore Labatut, the eldest, was the first natise-born physician in New Orleans. He completed his education in France, where he went in 1803. He was in Paris throughout Napoleon Bonaparte's régime, and was attached to the surgical corps of the French army in 1814. He was in Paris when Napoleon was crowned Emperor, and he saw the allied sovereigns, Nicholas of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and King Frederick William III of Prussia, when they entered the French capital. He was there when Louis XVIII was crowned. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he went with the forces of the Little Corporal to Waterloo, and was there at the battle in the surgical corps. After the fall of Napoleon he studied medicine at Edinburgh. In New Orleans in 1822 he began the practice of medicine, which he carried on for forty-five years ago, he has never been sick. He can run up and down stairs as nimbly as a man of 50. Mrs. Labatut, his wife, is 81 years old, and the couple have been married over sixty years, and have a large family of children and grandchildren. Dr. Labatut has seen Louislana governed by the Spaniards, French, and Americans. He has never learned to speak English.

The next younger brother Felix Labatut, aged 82, was a merchant until lately, but has retired from business, and now ilves with the

to speak English.

The next younger brother, Felix Labatut, aged 82 was a merchant until lately, but has retired from business, and now lives with the Doctor. The third brother, 82 years of age, is connected with the Canal Bank, where he has Doctor. The third brother, 82 years of age, is connected with the Canal Bank, where he has been employed since the bank was established. The youngest brother, the 75-vear-old baby, does not look more than 60. He is employed at the United States Custom House, is in the best of health, and has never known sickness.

Mr. Adolphe Dupré is a fine specimen of the Louisiana creole. He is si years old, but looks much younger. There are few cases where the lifetimes of father and son extend over a greater stretch of time than Mr. Dupré and his father. The latter, who was an attorney at law, was born in 1737. Mr. Dupré was a banker in early life. Fifty-three years ago he was a member of the State Senate. In 1865 he was appointed Registrar of the Land Office, which position he held for years. Mr. Dupré has, like all creoles, fought several duels. He does not believe that eigarette smoking is unhealthy, and has been an inveterate smoker of cigarettes for sixty-three years, during which time he has consumed many dozen every day. Mr. Dupré has a large family of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

Boston's Murder Mystery Partly Solved. Boston, Jan. 8 .- The mystery that surrounds the death of the young man whose body was found at Oak Island Grove, in Revere, last week, has been partly solved. That he was murdered seems to be a settled fact, for Medical Examiner Harris says that it would be impossible for a man to arrange himself as he possible for a man to arrange himself as he was found after receiving such a bullet wound in the head. This afternoon two men visited Undertaker Tinkham's rooms and identified the body as that of Joseph Baird, and there is little doubt the mystery will soon be solved.

One of the men said that Baird was a machinist by trade, and had been out of work for some time. He saw him a week ago Saturday with a hard-looking man. They were in a barber shop. Baird said he was going to Cambridge to look for work and then he was going to Oak Island Grove.

Island Grove.

The men went off in search of a friend who knew where the young man's parents lived, but at midnight he had not returned.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises.... 7 24 Sun sets.... 4 51 | Moon rises... S 18 Sandy Hook. 4 03 | Gov. Island. 4 15 | Hell Gate... 8 04 Arrived-Suxpay, Jan. 8.

Arrived—Euroay, Jan. 8.
U. S. revenue cutter Grant, Davis, from a cruise.
U. S. steamer Despatch, from Norfolk.
Se Ebe, Meyer, Southampton Dec. 29.
Se Ebe, Meyer, Southampton Dec. 29.
Se Europeatia, Laub, Christiansand.
Se Haldomero Yglesias, Garcis, Harana.
Se City of San Antonio, Wilder, Fernandina.
Se New York, Mason, Galveston.
Se Colorado, Daniels, Galveston.
Se Golf Stream, Ingram, Wilmington, N. C.
Se Guyandotte, Kelly, Newport News and Norfolk.
Se Tallahassee, Fisher, Savannah.
Se Herrman Winter, Hallett, Buston.
Bark Mary K. Campbell, O'Neill, Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVED OUT.
Se Bohemia, from New York, at Hamburg.
Se La Champagne, from New York, at Havre.
Se Wisconsin, from New York, at Queenstown.
Salike FROM FOREIGN FORES. Ss Umbria, from Queenstown for New York.

Court Calendars This Day.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS,—Nos. \$1, 52, 55, 66, 68, 73, 76, 85, 88, 10, 108, 113, 114, 110, 121, 135, 137, 140, 161, 161, 167, 168, 862, 214, 216, 221, 217, 232, 234, 234, 235, 230, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 246, 247, 248, 258, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 246, 247, 248, 152, 133, 130, 140, 64, 63, 81, 804, 94, 111, 112, 116, 18, 844, 53, 120, 123, 134, 141, 143, 87, 244, 174, 177, 75, 76, 86, 81, 82, 130, 123, 131, 141, 143, 87, 244, 175, 477, 461, 483, 486, 260, 542, 260, 545, 265, 75, 70, 124, Fart II.—Case unfinished. Nos. 56, 61, 10, 44, 75, 77, 78, 76, 80, 81, 82, 124, 260, 542, 260, 260, 542, 260, 261, 341, 378, 387, 388, 497, 462, 243, 386, 260, 542, 260, 261, 374, 377, 481, 481, 482, 261, 422, 8864, 283, 201, 543, 411, 378, 387, 388, 417, 462, 383, 386, 1134, 488, 2288, 2280, 221, 771, 1176, 750, 881, 123, 1171, 186, 483, 1861, 1874, 1877, 1

ARE THERE GROSTS IN DANBURYS Phenomena that Surgest Richness for the Psychical Society.

DANBURY, Jan. 8 .- This town is much exreised over the strange rattling and shaking of doors, windows, and blinds, and even, in some instances, the crockery on the shelves. The first to notice it was Horace Cable, a florist, living on Spring street, and his neighbor, Charles Rau. On Sunday night they were awakened by the noise, and they have been disturbed by it at intervals ever since. James H. Wildman. a member of the grocery firm of Peck & Wildman. also noticed it, and had to get up and plug his window frames in order to get some sleep. The same blenomenon has been observed by residents on Elm, New, and Harmony streets, though in a lessor degree.

It has been suggested that the jar was caused by the fall of immense volumes of water over the dam of White's Pend, a sheet of water at the head of Spring street, but Mr. Cable and others reject this theory, because they have lived in that vicinity for thirty-five years, and this is the first time these singular manifestations have occurred. Mr. Cable said to Tam Sun reporter that on Tuesday night he got up and took hold of a window to stop its shaking, and felt adistinct shock of electricity in his arm and body. The theory of the dam is scouted also, because no trembling or shaking of the ground is felt, and also because the phenomenon is witnessed in houses at intervals, and seems to skip some of the dwellings.

An idea has been advanced that Danbury is over a gas well, or a cavern, and that the force of the water going over the dam has given the town a shaking, but only in places where the crustis thin. The town is built on a lime foundation, or at least that portion in the vicinity of White's Pond. Whatever the cause there is considerable alarm, and people are anxious to have a satisfactory solution of the mystery. B. Wildman, a member of the grocery firm of

is considerable alarm, and people are anxiou to have a satisfactory solution of the mystery.

MARRIED.

GARRISON-REED.—On Wednesday, Jan. 4. at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Joschim Eimendorf, Frederiuk F. Garrison to Minnie W. Reed.

HOLLAND-SLOAT.—On Jan. 4. at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. 5th av., Mr. George W. Holland to Miss. 1900 and the State of the Common the Common to the State of the Common that the Common the Common that the Rev. William, to Mary C. Clark.

MULFORU-FLEMING.—On Jan. 3. by the Rev. 4. R. MULFORU-FLEMING.—On Jan. 3. by the Rev. 4. R. Beach, Rilas Mulford, Jr., of Kast Orange, M. J. to Agnes, daughter of Elizabeth and the late James S. Fleming of Hrocklyn.

SIMPSON—GIBSON.—On Jan. 1, by the Rev. J. B. Hamilton, William Simpson to Annie Gibson, all of New York.

BARKER.—On Friday, Jan. 6, Stephen Barker, in the 75th year of his are.
Fineral services at his late residence, 24 East 70th 4.
Fineral services at his late residence, 24 East 70th 4.
Fineral services at his late residence, 24 East 70th 4.
Le sent 11 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent 11 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent 12 East 12 East 12 East 13 East 14 Eas BARKER -On Friday, Jan. 6, Stephen Barker, in the

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral ceremony from his late residence, 600 0th av., this morn-ing at 10.20 o'clock. BURKHARDT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 7, F. G. Burkhardt, aged 68 years. Funeral from late residence, 112 Java et., Greenpoint, to-day at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend, CARPENTER.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, 1888, at his late-residence, L22 East 2Mt at, in this city, of Bright's dis-case of the kidneys Dr. Wesley M. Carpenter, aged 50 vers.

ease of the kidneys Dr. Nessey at 2 P. M., at St. Peneral services on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M., at St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th av. CAVANAGH,—On Jan. 7, of diphtheria, Sadie, beloved dampther of James and Margaret Cavanagh, aged 5 years. Funeral this morning. Strictly private. CHAMBERLAIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, Martha, widow Faneral this morning. Strictly private. CHAMBERLAIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 7. Martha, widow of James Chamberlain.
Funeral from her late residence, 42% Gouverneur st., today at 1 P. M.
DE GROFF.—On Sunday, Jan. 8, Henry De Groff, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 312 Rast 24th st., Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral from Bay Bidge Nethodist Church on Tuesday at 2 P. M.
DOCKHAM.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, Emma, beloved wife of tornellus Dockham, in her 5 ist year.
Funeral from 126 South 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Power of the 126 South 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D., on DOCHER.—On Priday, Jan. 7, after a short lineau, Herman Frederick Dockher, in the 54th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 94 Hayward st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday at 2 P. M.
DEAKE.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 7, Mrs. Mary Drane, wife of Paul M. Drake.
FARRELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, Mary A., beloved wife of John J. Farrell.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral residence, 18-4 Bth av., to-day at 2 o'clock. The friends of her uncle, the late Thomas Quirk, and her uncle. Michael Quirk, are respectfully invited.
GUGEL.—At Biberon, N. J., on Jan. 6, Frederick Gugel.
In his 58ts typer.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. in his six year ricends are respectfully invited to attend Healthers and day at 1:30 F. M. Carriages will attend the B:10 and 1:15 trains at Elberon station, Long Branch Railroad HANSE.—On Jan. 7. Clarence E., beloved son of Frederick C. and Ernestine M. Hansen, aged B years and 7 months.

Branch Railrond Jan. 7. Clarence E., beloved son of Frederick C. and Ernestine M. Hannen, aged S years and 7 months.

HARTYK.—In Brooklyn on Saturday, Jan. 7, Albert D. Hartys, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 181 lit place, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M. to which relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

HAYENS.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, Charles G. Havens, counsellor-at-law, in the 86th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 103 East 19th at., on Wednesday, 11th inst. at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

HAWEN.—On Friday, Jan. 6, at her late residence, 213 Prospect place, Brooklyn, Mary Hawka, beloved wife of Henry Hawks.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from St. Joseph's Church, Panice at and vandershit aw, today at 918 S. M.

HAYEN.—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain. on Jan.

HAYEN.—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain. on Jan.

HAYEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, at Mariboro, N. Y., Robert E Ingraham.

Interment at Westfield, Mass.

Byringthed papers please copy.

JORDAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 7, at Mariboro, N. Y., Robert E Ingraham.

Interment at Westfield, Mass.

Byringthed papers please copy.

JORDAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 8, Natalie Berrien, daughter of C. N. and Mary C. Jordan, in the 18th year of her age. The funeral services will be cled at the residence of her parents, 214 West 44th at, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully in vited to attend. Interment private.

Washington, D. C., and Wilmington, Del., papers will be celebrated for the repose of the son of Patrick King at St. Gabriel's Church, East N7th st., on Thursday morning, Jan. 12, at 10:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully in vited to attend.

History in the 18th sendence of his son-in-law, deorge Ashmun, 41 Brood st., Newark, N. J. on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Orange.

HULLER.—At his daughter's residence, 28 Braxton st.

Private funeral services to-day. Interment at Woodin MAUGHTON.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, at his late residence, 44 Washington at, Thomas Naughton, in the 43d
year of his age.

O'S EFFFE.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, at his late residence,
145 East 127th at. David R., beloved son of Mary and the
late Stephen D. O'Keeffe. aged 27 years.

OI.NSTEAD.—Suddenly, on Jan. 6, Lawrence Dwight
Oimstead, only son of Dwight ill and Maria N. Olmstead,
aged 32 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 169 West 73d st., on
Tuesday morning, Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock.
PAITERISON—At his inte-residence, 1,221 Park av.,
on Jan. 7, Alexander W. Tatterson, aged do years.
SIMONON, M. Suden, 7, 1888, Isaac Simonson, in the
58th year of his age.

Anterment at Steubenville. Ohio. to-day.

SiMONSON.—On Jan. 7, 1888. Issae Simonson. in the

Sth year of his age.,

Funeral services at his late residence. 22 South 5th at.,

Brooklyn. K. D., on Monday, Jan. 9, at 8 P. M. All Masonic friends invited.

STICKNEY.—On Jan. 11. Ellie II. Stickney, wife of

John T. Stickney ased 35 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 1,644 Pacific

at. Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M.

STOW.—On Friday, Jan. at of paralysis, Capt. George

H. Stow, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence (I Queen Anne), 128

Camelia st., Astoria, L. L. to-day at 4 P. M. Relatives

and friends, also velorans of the Seventy-Bret Regiment,

at Titliff.—At his late rate attend

John J. Bret of the Church of Our Lady Help of Chris
tians, East Grange, aged 71 years.

Belatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral

services, to take place at 8t. Pine R. Church on Tues
day morning, Jan. 19, 1888, at 9:39 o'clock. Intermees

at Cemetery of Holy Sepuichre.

Special Motices. WILLIAM P. MOORE, AUCTIONEER,
MOORE'S AUCTION GALLERIES,
200 5TH AVENUE.
THE DUVAL COLLECTION OF

CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAINS, POTTERIES. OLD BRONZES, LACQUERS,
JADES, IVORIES, SWORDS,
JAPANESE BOOKS ILLUSTRATED, 4c.,
VINE SINGLE COLOR PIECES,
CHOICE BLUE AND WHITE
CABINET STANDS, 4c.
This private collection of a
well known French collector is
NOW ON VIEW
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S. EING, 200 5th sy.,
WRDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
Jan. 11, 12, and 13, at 2 o'clock each day, OLD BRONZES, LACQUERS,

"MRs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrap" is the est Remedy for children while teething. 25d. a bottle

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Dividends.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF
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156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Jan. 4. 1009.
TSTH DIVIDEND—A dividend of THERE AND A HALP
FER CENT, on the capital stock, also an interest dividend of THERE AND A HALV FER CENT, on the reserved fund, is payable on demand.

T. M. FARKER, Secretary.